FIU/AWC Speech

10 March 05

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, IT IS A
PLEASURE TO BE HERE TODAY AND I'M
DELIGHTED FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO TALK
ABOUT UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND
AND THE SECURITY CHALLENGES WE FACE IN
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN.

SINCE TAKING COMMAND OF SOUTHCOM
ON THE 9TH OF NOVEMBER, I'VE MADE SEVERAL
TRIPS TO THE REGION. I AM GAINING A BETTER
UNDERSTANDING OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE
CARIBBEAN, BUT I DON'T CALL MYSELF AN
EXPERT. I KNOW THAT YOU ARE HERE
BECAUSE YOU ARE EXPERTS ON LATIN
AMERICA. I FEEL A LITTLE BIT LIKE A MULE AT

A THOROUGHBRED HORSE RACE, SUCH AS THE KENTUCKY DERBY. I PROBABLY WON'T ADD MUCH TO THE EVENT, BUT I'LL BE ABLE TO RUN A LITTLE FASTER JUST FOR HAVING BEEN AROUND THE REAL RACEHORSES.

AS LATIN AMERICAN LEADERS AND
EXPERTS ON THE REGION, YOU UNDERSTAND
VERY WELL TRADITIONAL AND TRANSITIONAL
DEMOGRAPHIC, CULTURAL, ECONOMIC AND
SECURITY LINKAGES AMONG THE NATIONS OF
THE AMERICAS.

IN 2002, HISPANICS BECAME THE LARGEST AND FASTEST-GROWING MINORITY IN THE UNITED STATES. THE HISPANIC INFLUENCE IN THE UNITED STATES – IN SOCIETAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS – IS PROFOUND AND

POSITIVE. IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT BY THE YEAR 2050, ONE QUARTER OF THE US POPULATION WILL BE OF HISPANIC DESCENT. CURRENTLY, THE U.S. HAS THE WORLD'S 5TH LARGEST POPULATION OF SPANISH SPEAKERS.

MOST NORTH AMERICANS ASSUME THAT
THE MIDDLE EAST IS THE PRIMARY SOURCE OF
IMPORTED PETROLEUM. THE FACT IS THAT
LATIN AMERICA PROVIDES MORE OF OUR
IMPORTED OIL THAN ALL THE MIDDLE EASTERN
COUNTRIES COMBINED.

U.S. AND THE REGION ARE TIGHTER THAN ONE MIGHT THINK. THE UNITED STATES SELLS

MORE TO THE 4 MERCOSUR COUNTRIES –

ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY- THAN TO CHINA AND INDIA COMBINED.

LATIN AMERICA IS THE FASTEST GROWING
MARKET FOR US-MADE GOODS. WITHIN THE
UNITED STATES, FLORIDA IS THE SINGLE
LARGEST TRADING PARTNER WITH LATIN
AMERICA WHICH SHOULD SURPRISE NO ONE!

THE POTENTIAL TO BE PARTNERS IN A

MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL ECONOMIC

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES —A

HEMISPHERIC ECONOMIC ENGINE THAT WOULD

NOT BE ANYONE'S HANDMAIDEN. I USE THE

WORD "POTENTIAL" BECAUSE OUR GREATEST

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES ARE YET TO BE

REALIZED. TO A GREAT EXTENT, THESE
OPPORTUNITIES ARE HELD HOSTAGE BY A
LACK OF SECURITY.

TODAY'S GLOBALIZATION HAS NOT ONLY ALLOWED COMMERCE TO RAPIDLY AND EASILY **CROSS BORDERS, BUT IT ALSO ALLOWS** THREATS TO OUR WELL-BEING AND WAY OF LIFE TO DO THE SAME. THE TRANSNATIONAL TERRORIST, THE NARCO-TERRORIST, THE ISLAMIC RADICAL FUNDRAISER AND RECRUITER, THE ILLICIT TRAFFICKER, THE MONEY LAUNDERER, THE KIDNAPPER, AND THE GANG MEMBER ALL HAVE ACCESS TO AND LEVERAGE AN UNPRECEDENTED FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT AND ACTION. THIS DYNAMIC HAS LED TO THE EMERGENCE OF LATIN AMERICA

AND THE CARIBBEAN AS THE WORLD LEADER
IN A CATEGORY OF DUBIOUS DISTINCTION:
VIOLENCE. WITH A HOMICIDE RATE OF NEARLY
28 PER 100,000 PEOPLE, LATIN AMERICA HAS
ECLIPSED AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST AS
THE WORLD'S MOST DANGEROUS REGION, AND
CONTINUES TO EXPERIENCE THE HIGHEST
KIDNAPPING RATE ON THE PLANET.

TODAY'S LATIN AMERICA FACES A WIDE

ARRAY OF THREATS THAT ARE SUPREMELY

DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND AND TO TACKLE.

FIRST AND FOREMOST AMONG THESE

THREATS IS TRANSNATIONAL TERRORISM.

ALTHOUGH WE DON'T CURRENTLY SEE ACTIVE
ISLAMIC RADICAL TERRORIST CELLS IN THE

REGION, WE HAVE DETECTED A NUMBER OF ISLAMIC RADICAL GROUP FACILITATORS WHO PARTICIPATE IN LOGISTICAL AND FUNDRAISING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES SUCH AS MONEY LAUNDERING, DOCUMENT FORGERY, AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING.

WE NEED TO BETTER UNDERSTAND
THE NATURE AND COMPLEXITY OF THIS
THREAT. WE NEED TO ACKNOWLEDGE THAT
CONVENTIONAL MILITARY POWER IS
INSUFFICIENT TO COMBAT IT.

A CLOSE RELATIVE OF TRANSNATIONAL
TERRORISM IS NARCO-TERRORISM. I'LL BE
AMONG THE FIRST TO ADMIT THAT NOT ALL
NARCO-TRAFFICKERS ARE TERRORISTS AND

NOT ALL TERRORISTS ARE NARCOTRAFFICKERS, BUT WE ARE SEEING MORE
INSTANCES OF THE TWO ACTIVITIES BEING
CLOSELY LINKED AND LET ME TELL YOU WHY
THAT'S IMPORTANT: NARCO-TERRORIST
GROUPS NO LONGER SOLELY RELY ON
POPULAR LEGITIMACY AS A SOURCE OF
POWER, BUT ARE INSTEAD FUELED BY AN
ENORMOUS SUPPLY OF DRUG MONEY.

WITH THIS MONEY THE NARCOTERRORISTS CAN BUY POPULAR SUPPORT.
THEY CAN BUY OFF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS -AND IF SOLDIERS, POLICE AND JUDGES ARE
NOT COOPERATIVE, THE NARCO-TERRORISTS,
HAVE THE WHEREWITHAL TO PURCHASE THE
FIREPOWER TO OUTGUN THEM.

GANGS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO SHUT DOWN HUGE SECTIONS OF LARGE CITIES AT WILL. THE GANGS HAVE BECOME SUCH A PROBLEM THAT THE BRAZILIAN MILITARY HAS BEEN CALLED UPON TO ASSIST IN CONTROLLING THE MOST VIOLENT FAVELAS. THIS GANG PROBLEM HAS HIT CENTRAL AMERICA **ESPECIALLY HARD – ON A SCALE OF AT LEAST SEVENTY TO OVER 200 THOUSAND GANG** MEMBERS. REPORTEDLY. THEIR PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCOME IS ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING. ALTHOUGH THESE GANGS HAVE DEMONSTRATED AN UNPRECEDENTED LEVEL OF BRUTALITY. THEY ARE ANYTHING BUT SIMPLE. THESE GANGS ARE HIGHLY COMPLEX ORGANIZATIONS. THEY USE BROADBAND AND

WIRELESS TECHNOLOGY, EMPLOY THROWAWAY CELL PHONES TO COMMIT CRIMES AND
PURPOSELY USE FLEDGING MEMBERS WITH NO
CRIMINAL RECORDS TO COMMIT MURDERS.
THEY TRAVEL AMONG CENTRAL AMERICAN
NATIONS AND THE U.S., OFTEN WITH EASE, AND
WHEN THEY FEEL PRESSURE IN ONE POINT OR
ANOTHER, THEY CONTINUE TO MOVE.

THE PROBLEM OF KIDNAPPING IN THE REGION HAS GROWN INTO AN ENORMOUS SECURITY CHALLENGE. ALTHOUGH LATIN AMERICA ACCOUNTS FOR ONLY 10% OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION, 75% OF THE WORLD'S KIDNAPPINGS OCCUR THERE.

NATURAL DISASTERS CAN KILL
THOUSANDS, OR AT TIMES, TRIGGER MASS

MIGRATION, OFTEN RESULTING IN INCREDIBLE SUFFERING AND TRAGEDY. MASS MIGRATION ALSO PLACES UNACCEPTABLE STRESSES ON COUNTRIES ILL PREPARED TO SUPPORT THE BASIC NEEDS OF SUCH AN UNANTICIPATED AND UNREGULATED FLOW OF REFUGEES.

NOW, THESE THREATS DO NOT EXIST IN A

VACUUM – THEY HAVE DEVELOPED OVER

DECADES AND ARE FIRMLY ROOTED IN THE

RELATED CONDITIONS OF POVERTY,

INEQUALITY, AND CORRUPTION.

IN SPITE OF THE FREE MARKET ECONOMIC
REFORMS AND GROWTH OF DEMOCRACY IN
THE 1990'S, POVERTY IN LATIN AMERICA HAS
GROWN BOTH IN ABSOLUTE NUMBERS AND AS

A PERCENTAGE OF THE OVERALL

POPULATION. TODAY OVER FORTY-FOUR

PERCENT OF THE PEOPLE OF LATIN AMERICA

AND THE CARIBBEAN ARE MIRED IN THE

HOPELESSNESS AND SQUALOR OF POVERTY.

UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH EXACERBATES THE POVERTY PROBLEM. THE RICHEST ONE TENTH OF THE POPULATION OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN EARN 48% OF THE TOTAL INCOME. WHILE THE POOREST TENTH EARN ONLY 1.6%. BY COMPARISON, THE COUNTRY THAT HAS THE LEAST ECONOMIC DISPARITY OF ALL LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES, IS STILL WORSE THAN THE MOST UNEQUAL COUNTRY IN ALL OF EASTERN EUROPE.

AN HISTORICAL CLIMATE OF CORRUPTION
IS WIDELY PREVALENT THROUGHOUT THE
REGION. IT IS A CANCER FEEDING ON
ECONOMIC SYSTEMS, DESTROYING
INSTITUTIONS AND RUINING PEOPLE'S FAITH IN
THEIR GOVERNMENT.

IT HAS BEEN SAID THAT MONEY IS A
COWARD. NOWHERE IS THIS MORE TRUE THAN
IN OUR REGION. THE WORLD BANK ESTIMATED
BACK IN 1998 THAT LATIN AMERICA'S PER
CAPITA INCOME WOULD BE 25% HIGHER IF IT
HAD A CRIME RATE SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE
REST OF THE WORLD. BECAUSE OF THE LACK
OF SECURITY, FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT –
THE LIFEBLOOD OF ECONOMIC GROWTH – IS

GOING MORE TO ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST AND LESS TO LATIN AMERICA.

THE LACK OF SECURITY AND ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY THREATENS TO REVERSE
DEMOCRACY'S HARD-WON PROGRESS.
UNANSWERED GRIEVANCES AND UNFULFILLED
PROMISES TO THE MARGINALIZED PEOPLES OF
SOCIETY HAVE RESULTED IN DEEP-ROOTED
DISSATISFACTION WITH DEMOCRACY AS A
PROCESS AND AS AN INSTITUTION.

SINCE 1999, SEVEN DEMOCRATICALLY
ELECTED PRESIDENTS HAVE FAILED TO FINISH
OUT THEIR TERMS OF OFFICE¹ AND AS YOU
KNOW, JUST LAST MONDAY, PRESIDENT MESA
OF BOLIVIA TENDERED HIS RESIGNATION TO

¹ MAHUAD (1999), BANZER (2001), DE LA RUA (2001), PUERTA (2001), DUHALDE (2002), SANCHEZ DE LOZADA (2003), ARISTIDE, (2004)

CONGRESS. THOUGH HIS CONGRESS VOTED NOT TO ACCEPT IT, THE SITUATION REMAINS UNSETTLED.

THE UNREST THAT HAS PLAGUED BOLIVIA SINCE 2003 STILL SIMMERS BELOW THE SURFACE OF A DEEPLY DIVIDED AND DISAFFECTED POPULATION. DISTRUST AND LOSS OF FAITH IN FAILED INSTITUTIONS FUEL THE EMERGENCE OF ANTI-US, ANTI-GLOBALIZATION, AND ANTI-FREE TRADE ELEMENTS WHO INCITE VIOLENCE AGAINST THEIR OWN GOVERNMENTS AND THEIR OWN PEOPLE.

THE SOUTHERN COMMAND RECOGNIZES
THAT THE THREATS IN LATIN AMERICA AND

THE CARIBBEAN TODAY ARE UNCONVENTIONAL. FOR THAT REASON, SOUTHCOM'S OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT IS NOT CONVENTIONALLY MILITARY. MUCH OF OUR MISSION IS ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH THE INTERAGENCY, DIPLOMACY AND COOPERATIVE EFFORTS WITH OUR PARTNER NATIONS. WE **DEPLOY PLATOONS TODAY FOR TRAINING EXERCISES WITH OUR PARTNERS SO THAT** TOMORROW WE DON'T HAVE TO DEPLOY DIVISIONS.

SOME OF SOUTHCOM'S INITIATIVES ARE
STANDARD MILITARY-TO-MILITARY
ENGAGEMENT THAT IS NOT UNLIKE WHAT HAS
TAKEN PLACE FOR MANY YEARS. BUT MUCH
OF WHAT SOUTHCOM IS DOING TO

ACCOMPLISH ITS MISSION TODAY HAS VERY
LITTLE DOCTRINAL BASIS AND PRECIOUS
LITTLE PRECEDENT, AND THAT'S WHY
"CHARTING NEW APPROACHES TO SECURITY" - THE THEME OF THIS CONFERENCE – IS
APPROPRIATE AND OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO
UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND.

IN 2002 WE FORMED A JOINT INTERAGENCY
COORDINATION GROUP THAT MEETS IN MY
HEADQUARTERS AND IS CHAIRED BY MY CHIEF
OF STAFF. THE COORDINATION GROUP IS
MADE UP OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM MANY
US GOVERNMENT AGENCIES THAT DEAL WITH
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN. OUR
AGENDAS FOR THESE MEETINGS ARE WIDERANGING: COUNTERTERRORISM TO PORT

SECURITY TO GANGS IN THE REGION TO COUNTERING ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OPERATIONS. WE SHARE INFORMATION, **EVALUATE COMMON CHALLENGES, AND** ARRIVE AT NEW WAYS TO COOPERATE AND COMPLEMENT WHAT THE OTHER AGENCIES ARE DOING. THIS JOINT INTERAGENCY COORDINATION GROUP IS COMPLETELY **VOLUNTARY – WE JUST INVITE- WE HAVE NO AUTHORITY TO ORDER ANYONE TO COME. THE COORDINATION GROUP HAS GROWN TO 50** REPRESENTATIVES, BECAUSE THESE AGENCIES SEE THE SYNERGISTIC BENEFIT OF COLLABORATION AND COORDINATION. THEY CAN WORK SMARTER INSTEAD OF HARDER.

WE HELP PARTNER NATION MILITARIES TO **IDENTIFY AND OPTIMIZE NEEDED CAPABILITY –** AND - WITHIN THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITS -PROVIDE SUPPORT TO THEIR POLICE. WE **ENCOURAGE THEM TO TRAIN AND EQUIP TO ACHIEVE A CAPABILITY TO COMBAT TODAY'S** TRANSNATIONAL THREATS. THIS CAPABILITY HAS MUCH MORE TO DO WITH CHANGING MINDSETS AND ESTABLISHING COOPERATIVE RELATIONSHIPS THAN IT DOES WITH BUYING **EQUIPMENT. IT REQUIRES AN HONEST** APPRAISAL OF HOW PARTNER NATION MILITARIES ORGANIZE, TRAIN, EQUIP, AND OPERATE. IT REQUIRES AN IN-DEPTH STUDY OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MILITARY AND THE

POLICE IN EACH COUNTRY INSTEAD OF A ONE-SIZE-FITS-ALL APPROACH. AND IN MANY WAYS, THE UNITED STATES MILITARY IS SETTING THE EXAMPLE IN THIS TRANSFORMATION BY HAVING THE VISION AND COURAGE TO TRANSFORM OURSELVES.

SOUTHCOM PROVIDES TRAINING,
PLANNING ASSISTANCE AND LOGISTICAL
SUPPORT TO THE COLOMBIAN MILITARY IN
THEIR FIGHT AGAINST NARCO-TERRORISTS.
THIS SUPPORT HAS BEEN A KEY ELEMENT OF
THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT'S PROGRESS
IN REDUCING HOMICIDES, KIDNAPPINGS, AND
TERRORIST ACTIVITIES.

SOUTHCOM'S JOINT INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE IN KEY WEST, FLORIDA, IN INTERAGENCY EFFORTS, DIRECTLY
CONTRIBUTED TO THE SEIZURE OF OVER 222
METRIC TONS OF COCAINE IN THE LAST FISCAL
YEAR. THIS JOINT INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE
IS A MODEL OF INTERAGENCY AND
MULTINATIONAL COOPERATION -- AND IF YOU
HAVE NOT VISITED, I WOULD ENCOURAGE YOU
TO GO TAKE A LOOK - IT IS EXCEPTIONAL.

THIS INTERDICTION DOES TWO THINGS: IT
KEEPS THE UNITED STATES SAFER AND IT
DENIES NARCO-TERRORISTS THE FUNDS THEY
NEED TO CONTINUE TO OPERATE.

SOUTHCOM SEEKS A REGIONAL

APPROACH TO HEMISPHERIC SECURITY

CHALLENGES. THE BEST CURRENT EXAMPLE

OF REGIONAL SECURITY COOPERATION IS IN HAITI. THE UNITED NATIONS STABILIZATION FORCE IN HAITI - KNOWN AS MINUSTAH - IS LED BY BRAZIL AND SUPPORTED BY SECURITY FORCES FROM 10 LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES - OVER 3500 SOLDIERS! CHILE'S CONTINUOUS PARTICIPATION IN HAITI GOES BACK TO THE MULTINATIONAL INTERIM FORCE. WHEN CHILEAN FORCES DEPLOYED WITHIN 48 HOURS OF THE PASSAGE OF UNITED NATIONS **RESOLUTION 1529.**

IN YEARS PAST, THE UNITED STATES HAS
PARTICIPATED IN A BILATERAL EXERCISE WITH
THE PANAMANIANS TO PROTECT THE PANAMA
CANAL. IN 2003, THAT EXERCISE EXPANDED TO
9 PARTICIPATING NATIONS. THIS YEAR.

PANAMAX – AS THE EXERCISE IS KNOWN - WILL
SEE 15 COUNTRIES WORKING TOGETHER IN A
ROBUST AIR, GROUND, AND MARITIME
EXERCISE.

THE REGIONAL SUPPORT OF COLOMBIA'S

NEIGHBORS HAS BEEN VITAL TO THE

IMPRESSIVE PROGRESS MADE AGAINST

NARCO-TERRORIST GROUPS. TO PROTECT

THEIR OWN RESOURCES, PEOPLE, AND

SOVEREIGNTY, BRAZIL, ECUADOR, PANAMÁ

AND PERÚ HAVE ALL TAKEN DECISIVE ACTIONS

ON THEIR BORDERS.

HOWEVER - AMONG COLOMBIA'S

NEIGHBORS - VENEZUELA'S RECORD OF

COOPERATION REMAINS MIXED. THERE IS

CONCERN THAT NARCO-TERRORIST GROUPS

CONSIDER THE AREAS OF THE

VENEZUELAN/COLOMBIAN BORDER A SAFE

AREA TO REST, REFIT, AND TRANSSHIP DRUGS

AND ARMS.

ORGANIZATIONS LIKE THE CENTRAL **AMERICAN ARMED FORCES – KNOWN BY ITS** INITIALS IN SPANISH: CFAC -- GIVE US GREAT CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE OF CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL COOPERATION. THE **GOVERNMENTS OF EL SALVADOR. GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, AND NICARAGUA ESTABLISHED CFAC IN 1997 TO REGIONALIZE** THEIR SECURITY EFFORTS. CFAC WAS QUICK TO SHOW ITS COLLECTIVE SOLIDARITY IN THE **POST 9-11 WORLD, AND HAS SINCE TAKEN** STEPS TO ENHANCE REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE WAR ON TERRORISM. MOST RECENTLY
CFAC HAS BEEN DEVELOPING A PLAN OF
ACTION TO STRENGTHEN THEIR CAPACITY TO
SUPPORT PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS.

AT UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND;
WE CONTINUE TO ENHANCE THE RELEVANCE
AND TRAINING VALUE OF OUR EXERCISES. THE
SILVER LINING OF THE DARK CLOUD OF
UNREST AND HUMAN TRAGEDY IN HAITI IS
THAT PARTNER NATIONS' PEACEKEEPING
FORCES DEPLOYED TO HAITI WELL PREPARED
BY YEARS OF MULTILATERAL CABAÑAS
PEACEKEEPING EXERCISES.

ALTHOUGH AS MILITARY PEOPLE, THERE'S
LITTLE WE CAN DO TO DIRECTLY ATTACK THE
PROBLEM OF POVERTY – WE CAN HELP TO

MITIGATE ITS EFFECTS. OUR NEW HORIZONS
EXERCISES BUILD DOZENS OF ROADS, DRILL
WATER WELLS, BUILD CLINICS, AND SCHOOLS
IN UNDERSERVED AREAS. LAST YEAR ALONE,
MEDICAL AND VETERINARY READINESS
DEPLOYMENTS TREATED OVER 290,000 PEOPLE
AND OVER 525,000 ANIMALS IN LATIN AMERICA
AND THE CARIBBEAN, ENHANCING THE HEALTH
AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF THOSE FOLKS.

THERE REMAINS MUCH TO BE DONE. WE
BELIEVE THAT REGIONAL, MULTILATERAL
APPROACHES TO REGIONAL PROBLEMS
MAKES SENSE. THE SUCCESSES THAT
COLOMBIA AND BRAZIL HAVE HAD IN
ESTABLISHING NATIONAL AIR BRIDGE DENIAL
PROGRAMS COULD WELL BE EXPANDED INTO

A REGIONAL AIR SOVEREIGNTY PROGRAM.

THIS IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT IN CENTRAL

AMERICA, WHERE SUSPECT AIR FLIGHTS CAN

PASS THROUGH THE AIRSPACE OF AN ENTIRE

COUNTRY IN MINUTES.

I AM CONVINCED THAT WE MUST DO
BETTER IN THE AREAS OF INTEROPERABILITY
AND INFORMATION SHARING. WE MUST BE
ABLE TO COMMUNICATE AND SHARE
INFORMATION TODAY. WHEN A CRISIS ARISES,
IT'S TOO LATE TO START FIGURING OUT IF WE
HAVE COMPATIBLE SYSTEMS AND PERMISSION
TO PASS OPERATIONAL INFORMATION. THE
ADAPTABILITY OF THE THREAT DEMANDS THAT
WE BE JUST AS FLEXIBLE.

THE MUTUAL SECURITY OF THE AMERICAS WILL CREATE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES CANNOT EXIST
IN AN ENVIRONMENT SO DANGEROUS THAT IT
CANNOT ATTRACT FOREIGN INVESTMENT.

TOMORROW'S SECURE ENVIRONMENT WILL
BRING ABOUT MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL TRADE
OPPORTUNITIES, ENCOURAGE FOREIGN
INVESTMENT, REDUCE POVERTY, AND CREATE
OPPORTUNITIES AND PROGRESS TOWARD A
BETTER FUTURE FOR THOSE WITH LITTLE
HOPE TODAY.

ENGAGEMENT WITH LATIN AMERICA AND
THE CARIBBEAN IS A CLASSIC CASE OF WHAT
WE CALL: PAY-ME-NOW OR PAY-ME-LATER.
WE CAN CREATE STRONG HEMISPHERIC

ECONOMIC AND SECURITY PARTNERSHIPS, OR
WE CAN WATCH OUR HEMISPHERE'S
DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS BEGIN TO DECAY
AND CRUMBLE.

WE AT UNITED STATES SOUTHERN

COMMAND WRESTLE WITH THESE QUESTIONS

ON A DAILY BASIS.

I THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO

BE WITH YOU AND ADDRESS YOU TODAY AND I

LOOK FORWARD TO YOUR QUESTIONS.